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Schaap

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(54) **METHOD FOR PRODUCING PANT TYPE DIAPERS**

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(58) **Field of Classification Search**
None
See application file for complete search history.

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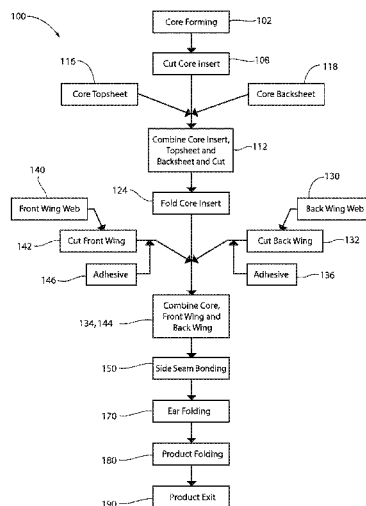
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A core forming unit feeds a core to a cutting unit, where a core is wrapped with a core topsheet and backsheet. The core insert is folded and a front wing web and a back wing web are coupled to the folded core. If a pant type diaper is desired, side seams of the front wing web and back wing web are bonded together at side seam regions. Next, portions of the front wing web and back wing web are folded over to create a compact product for packaging and shipment.

3 Claims, 6 Drawing Sheets



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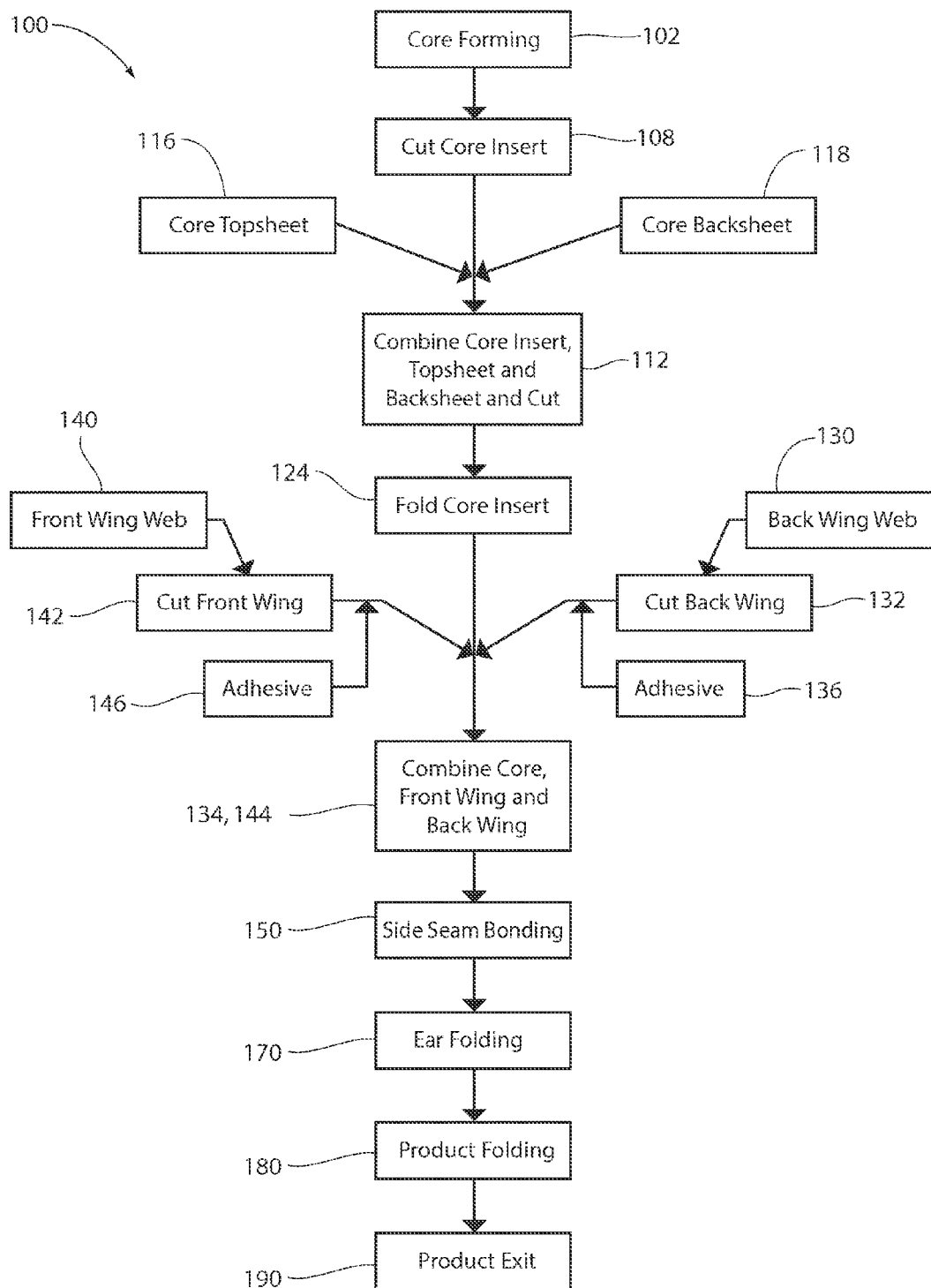
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*Fig. 1*

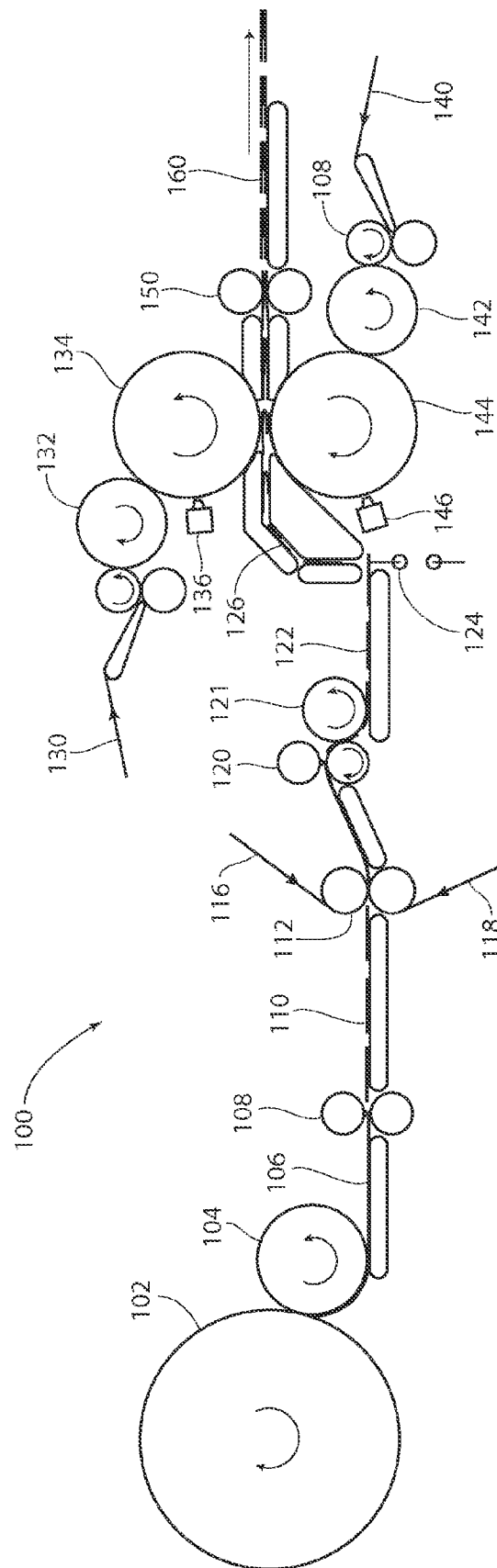


Fig. 2

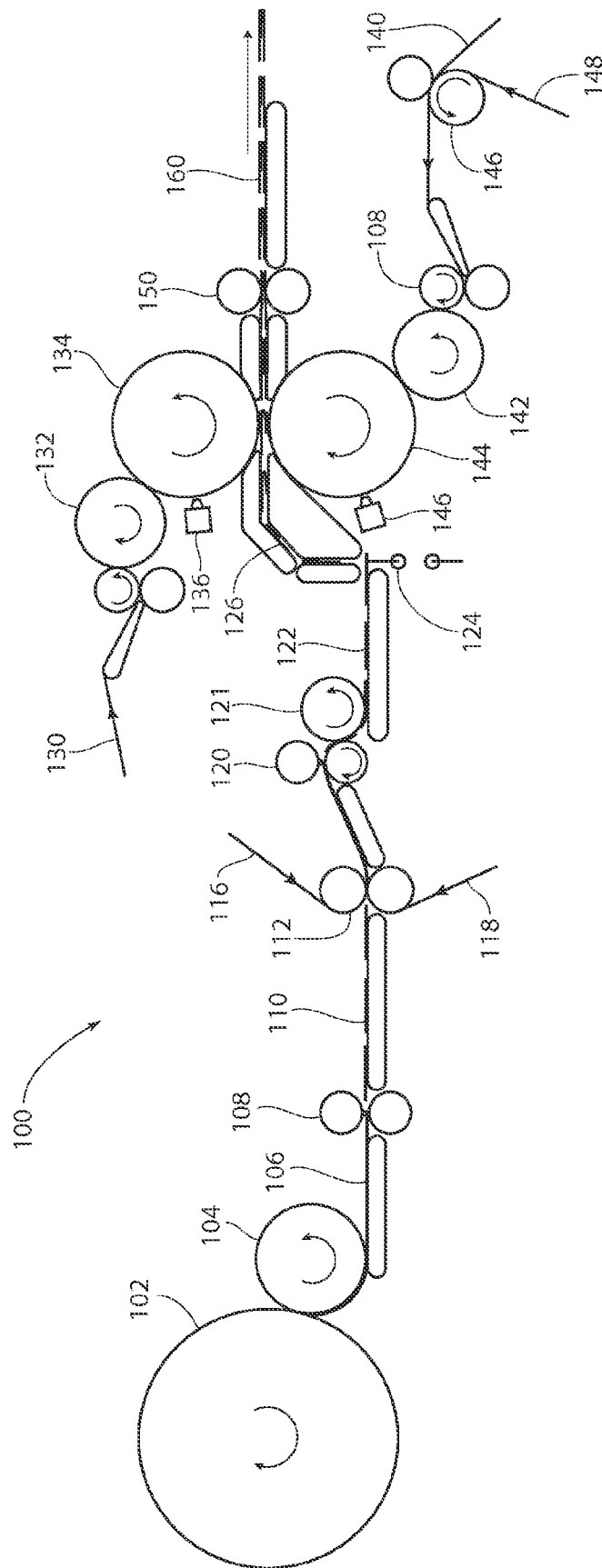


Fig. 3

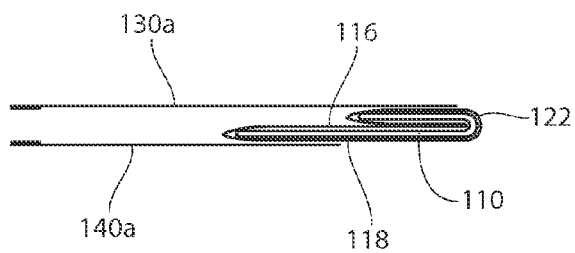


Fig. 4

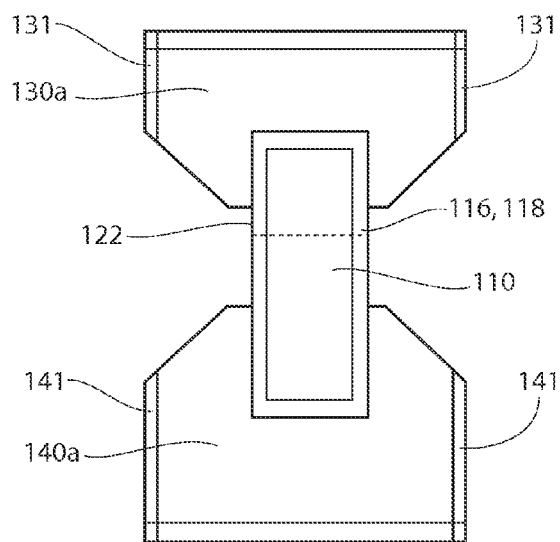


Fig. 5

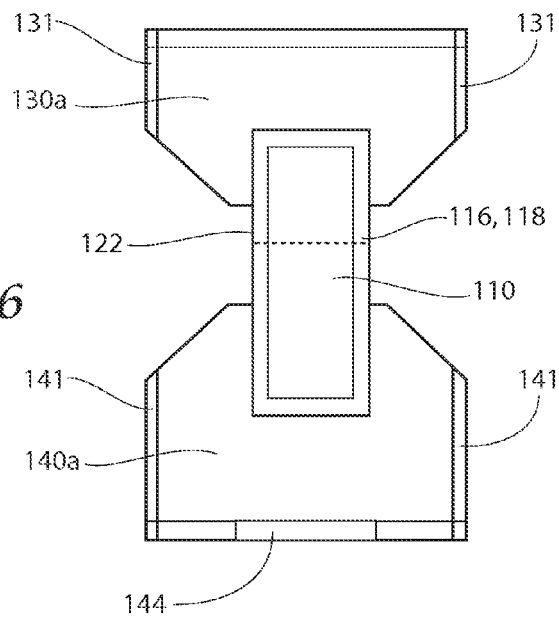


Fig. 6

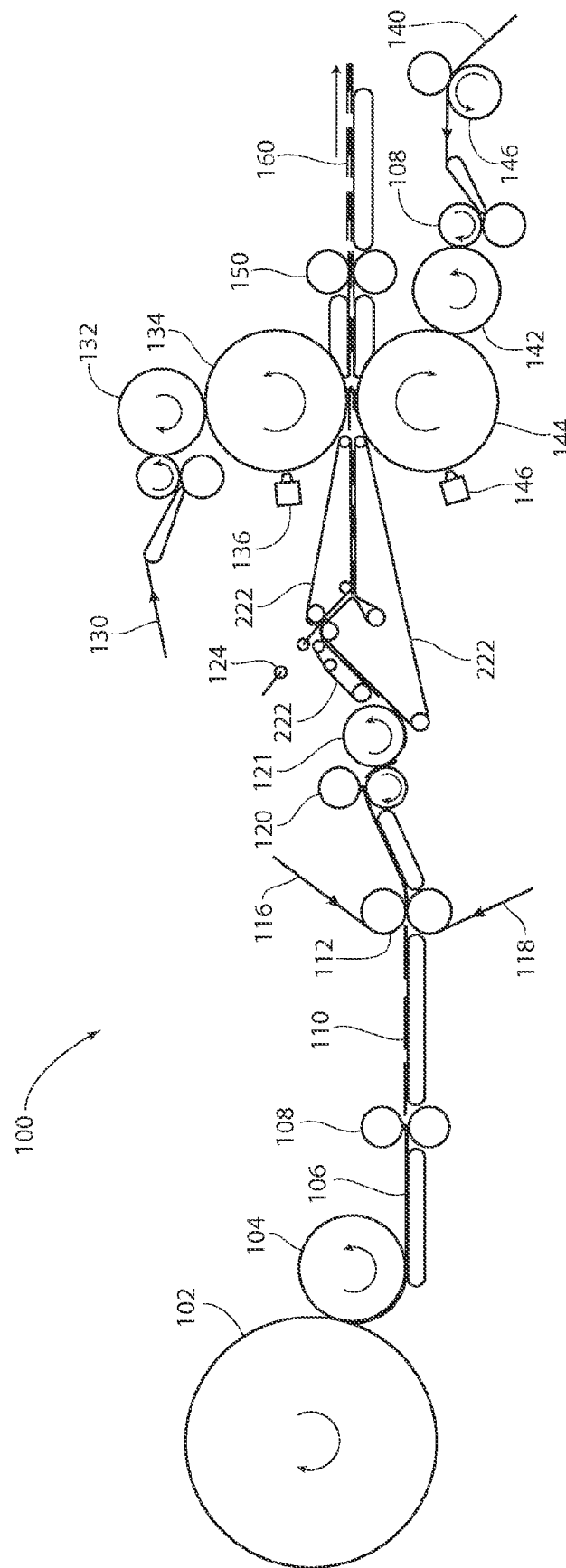


Fig. 7

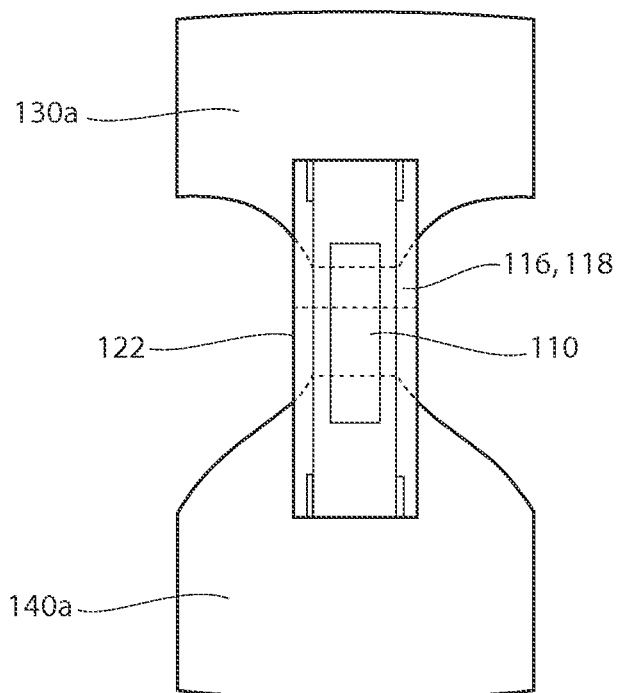


Fig. 8

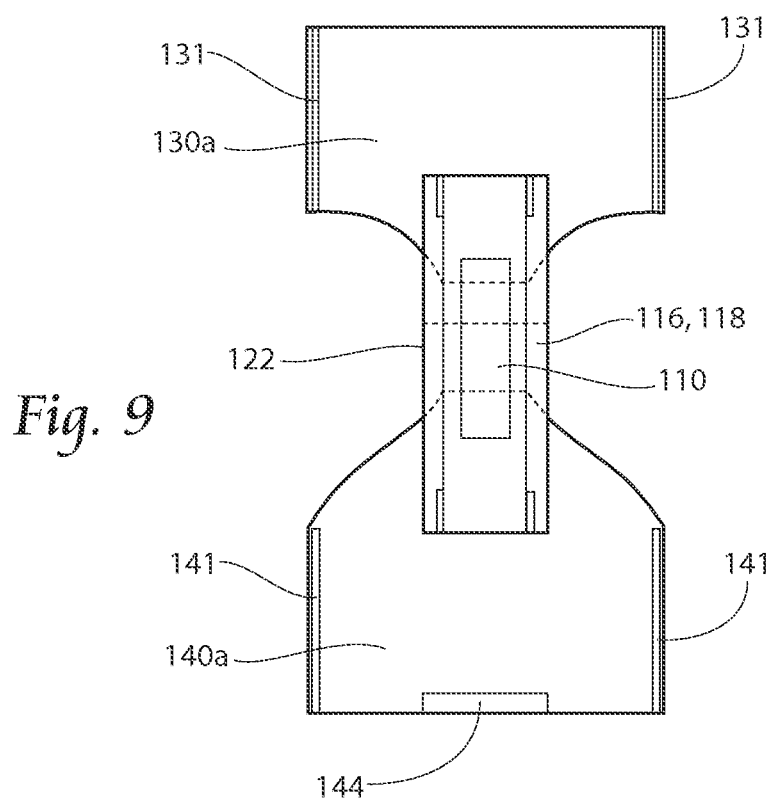


Fig. 9

METHOD FOR PRODUCING PANT TYPE DIAPERS

RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application claims the benefit of Provisional Patent Application Ser. No. 61/912,210, filed 5 Dec. 2013.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The invention disclosed herein relates to an apparatus and methods for disposable products such as diapers at very high speeds, while significantly reducing the footprint of the machine, while also reducing waste. While the description provided relates to diaper manufacturing, the apparatus and method are easily adaptable to other applications.

Generally, diapers comprise an absorbent insert or patch and a chassis, which, when the diaper is worn, supports the insert proximate a wearer's body. Additionally, diapers may include other various patches, such as tape tab patches, reusable fasteners and the like. The raw materials used in forming a representative insert are typically cellulose pulp, tissue paper, poly, nonwoven web, acquisition, and elastic, although application specific materials are sometimes utilized. Usually, most of the insert raw materials are provided in roll form, and unwound and applied in continuously fed fashion.

In the creation of a diaper, multiple roll-fed web processes are typically utilized. To create an absorbent insert, the cellulose pulp is unwound from the provided raw material roll and de-bonded by a pulp mill. Discrete pulp cores are created using a vacuum forming assembly and placed on a continuous tissue web. Optionally, super-absorbent powder may be added to the pulp core. The tissue web is wrapped around the pulp core. The wrapped core is debulked by proceeding through a calender unit, which at least partially compresses the core, thereby increasing its density and structural integrity. After debulking, the tissue-wrapped core is passed through a segregation or knife unit, where individual wrapped cores are cut. The cut cores are conveyed, at the proper pitch, or spacing, to a boundary compression unit.

While the insert cores are being formed, other insert components are being prepared to be presented to the boundary compression unit. For instance, the poly sheet is prepared to receive a cut core. Like the cellulose pulp, poly sheet material is usually provided in roll form. The poly sheet is fed through a splicer and accumulator, coated with an adhesive in a predetermined pattern, and then presented to the boundary compression unit. In addition to the poly sheet, which may form the bottom of the insert, a two-ply top sheet may also be formed in parallel to the core formation. Representative plies are an acquisition layer web material and a nonwoven web material, both of which are fed from material parent rolls, through a splicer and accumulator. The plies are coated with adhesive, adhered together, cut to size, and presented to the boundary compression unit. Therefore, at the boundary compression unit, three components are provided for assembly: the poly bottom sheet, the core, and the two-ply top sheet.

A representative boundary compression unit includes a profiled die roller and a smooth platen roller. When all three insert components are provided to the boundary compression unit, the nip of the rollers properly compresses the boundary of the insert. Thus, provided at the output of the boundary compression unit is a string of interconnected diaper inserts. The diaper inserts are then separated by an insert knife assembly and properly oriented, such as disclosed in U.S. Application No. 61/426,891, owned by the assignee of the present

invention and incorporated herein by reference. At this point, the completed insert is ready for placement on a diaper chassis.

A representative diaper chassis comprises nonwoven web material and support structure. The diaper support structure is generally elastic and may include leg elastic, waistband elastic and belly band elastic. The support structure is usually sandwiched between layers of the nonwoven web material, which is fed from material rolls, through splicers and accumulators. The chassis may also be provided with several patches, besides the absorbent insert. Representative patches include adhesive tape tabs and resealable closures.

The process utilizes two main carrier webs; a nonwoven web which forms an inner liner web, and an outer web that forms an outwardly facing layer in the finished diaper. In a representative chassis process, the nonwoven web is slit at a slitter station by rotary knives along three lines, thereby forming four webs. One of the lines is on approximately the centerline of the web and the other two lines are parallel to and spaced a short distance from the centerline. The effect of such slitting is twofold; first, to separate the nonwoven web into two inner diaper liners. One liner will become the inside of the front of the diaper, and the second liner will become the inside of the back of that garment. Second, two separate, relatively narrow strips are formed that may be subsequently used to cover and entrap portions of the leg-hole elastics. The strips can be separated physically by an angularly disposed spreader roll and aligned laterally with their downstream target positions on the inner edges of the formed liners. This is also done with turn bars upon entrance to the process.

After the nonwoven web is slit, an adhesive is applied to the liners in a predetermined pattern in preparation to receive leg-hole elastic. The leg-hole elastic is applied to the liners and then covered with the narrow strips previously separated from the nonwoven web. Adhesive is applied to the outer web, which is then combined with the assembled inner webs having elastic thereon, thereby forming the diaper chassis. Next, after the elastic members have been sandwiched between the inner and outer webs, an adhesive is applied to the chassis. The chassis is now ready to receive an insert.

In diapers it is preferable to contain elastics around the leg region in a cuff to contain exudates for securely within the diaper. Typically, strands of elastic are held by a non-woven layer that is folded over itself and contains the elastics within the overlap of the non-woven material. The non-woven is typically folded by use of a plow system which captures the elastics within a pocket, which is then sealed to ensure that the elastics remain in the cuff.

Most products require some longitudinal folding. It can be combined with elastic strands to make a cuff. It can be used to overwrap a stiff edge to soften the feel of the product. It can also be used to convert the final product into a smaller form to improve the packaging.

To assemble the final diaper product, the insert must be combined with the chassis. The placement of the insert onto the chassis occurs on a placement drum or at a patch applicator. The inserts are provided to the chassis on the placement drum at a desired pitch or spacing. The generally flat chassis/insert combination is then folded so that the inner webs face each other, and the combination is trimmed. A sealer bonds the webs at appropriate locations prior to individual diapers being cut from the folded and sealed webs.

Roll-fed web processes typically use splicers and accumulators to assist in providing continuous webs during web processing operations. A first web is fed from a supply wheel (the expiring roll) into the manufacturing process. As the material from the expiring roll is depleted, it is necessary to

splice the leading edge of a second web from a standby roll to the first web on the expiring roll in a manner that will not cause interruption of the web supply to a web consuming or utilizing device.

In a splicing system, a web accumulation dancer system may be employed, in which an accumulator collects a substantial length of the first web. By using an accumulator, the material being fed into the process can continue, yet the trailing end of the material can be stopped or slowed for a short time interval so that it can be spliced to leading edge of the new supply roll. The leading portion of the expiring roll remains supplied continuously to the web-utilizing device. The accumulator continues to feed the web utilization process while the expiring roll is stopped and the new web on a standby roll can be spliced to the end of the expiring roll.

In this manner, the device has a constant web supply being paid out from the accumulator, while the stopped web material in the accumulator can be spliced to the standby roll. Examples of web accumulators include that disclosed in U.S. patent application Ser. No. 11/110,616, which is commonly owned by the assignee of the present application, and incorporated herein by reference.

As in many manufacturing operations, waste minimization is a goal in web processing applications, as products having spliced raw materials cannot be sold to consumers. Indeed, due to the rate at which web processing machines run, even minimal waste can cause inefficiencies of scale. In present systems, waste materials are recycled. However, the act of harvesting recyclable materials from defective product is intensive. That is, recyclable materials are harvested only after an identification of a reject product at or near the end of a process. The result is that recyclable materials are commingled, and harvesting requires the extra step of separating waste components. Therefore, the art of web processing would benefit from systems and methods that identify potentially defective product prior to product assembly, thereby eliminating effort during recyclable material harvesting.

Furthermore, to improve quality and production levels by eliminating some potentially defective product, the art of web processing would benefit from systems and methods that ensure higher product yield and less machine downtime.

Some diaper forming techniques are disclosed in co-pending U.S. application Ser. No. 12/925,033 which is incorporated herein by reference. As described therein, a process wherein a rotary knife or die, with one or more cutting edges, turns against and in coordination with a corresponding cylinder to create preferably trapezoidal ears. Ear material is slit into two lanes, one for a left side of a diaper and the other for a right side of a diaper. Fastening tapes are applied to both the right and the left ear webs. The ear material is then die cut with a nested pattern on a synchronized vacuum anvil.

The resulting discrete ear pieces however, due to the trapezoidal pattern of the ears, alternate between a correct orientation and an incorrect (reversed) orientation. The reversed ear is required to be rotated 180° into the correct orientation such that the ears and associated tape present a left ear and a right ear on the diaper.

To accomplish the reversal of the ear pattern, discrete ear pieces are picked up at the nested ear pitch by an ear turner assembly that will expand to a pitch large enough for ears to be unnested and allow clearance for every other ear to be rotated. The rotated ears are then unnested and into the correct orientation.

Two ear turner assemblies can be provided, to rotate every other ear applied to the right side of the product, and every

other ear applied to the left side of the product. In this manner, for a single product, one of the two ears will have been rotated 180°.

Ear application to a chassis web can be by a bump method with intermittent adhesive applied to the chassis web, or can be by vacuum transfer.

The present invention also allows for two side panel assemblies, including fastening mechanisms, to be attached to two ears, the side panel assemblies attached in a pre-folded condition. Two more ears can coupled to a chassis web to create a front panel to wear about the waist of a user.

The present invention also allows for chips of material to be removed from the ears to provide a diaper with contoured leg openings. In one embodiment, the chips may be removed from the ears before the ears are attached to the chassis web. In an additional embodiment the chips may be removed from the ears after the ears are attached to the chassis web. In an additional embodiment the chips may be removed from the ears and a portion of the chassis web removed after the ears are attached to the chassis web.

Generally, diapers comprise an absorbent insert or patch and a chassis, which, when the diaper is worn, supports the insert proximate a wearer's body. Additionally, diapers may include other various patches, such as tape tab patches, reusable fasteners and the like. The raw materials used in forming a representative insert are typically cellulose pulp, tissue paper, poly, nonwoven web, acquisition, and elastic, although application specific materials are sometimes utilized. Usually, most of the insert raw materials are provided in roll form, and unwound and applied in assembly line fashion. As in many manufacturing operations, waste minimization is a goal in web processing applications, as products having spliced raw materials cannot be sold to consumers. Indeed, due to the rate at which web processing machines run, even minimal waste can cause inefficiencies of scale.

In present systems, waste materials are recycled. However, the act of harvesting recyclable materials from defective product is intensive. That is, recyclable materials are harvested only after an identification of a reject product at or near the end of a process. The result is that recyclable materials are commingled, and harvesting requires the extra step of separating waste components. Therefore, it is beneficial to use up all of incoming rolls, so that a portion of the incoming rolls do not become waste. That objective is accomplished with the present invention

When manufacturing hygiene products, such as baby diapers, adult diapers, disposable undergarments, incontinence devices, sanitary napkins and the like, a common method of applying discrete pieces of one web to another is by use of a slip-and-cut applicator. A slip-and-cut applicator is typically comprised of a cylindrical rotating vacuum anvil, a rotating knife roll, and a transfer device. In typical applications, an incoming web is fed at a relatively low speed along the vacuum face of the rotating anvil, which is moving at a relatively higher surface speed and upon which the incoming web is allowed to "slip". A knife-edge, mounted on the rotating knife roll, cuts a off a segment of the incoming web against the anvil face. This knife-edge is preferably moving at a surface velocity similar to that of the anvil's surface. Once cut, the web segment is held by vacuum drawn through holes on the anvil's face as it is carried at the anvil's speed downstream to the transfer point where the web segment is transferred to the traveling web.

Continual improvements and competitive pressures have incrementally increased the operational speeds of disposable

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diaper converters. As speeds increased, the mechanical integrity and operational capabilities of the applicators had to be improved accordingly.

In some instances, disposable products manufacturers choose to use pre-formed stretched laminate to construct products such as diapers. In a typical diaper, it is preferred to have a stretch from side to side across the waist of a user. In prior art diaper construction techniques, machines are used that construct stretch laminates in a machine direction, and then rotate the stretch laminates to receive an absorbent core roughly perpendicular to the front and rear panels. However, if the pre-formed stretched laminate is supplied with the stretch perpendicularly to the unwind or machine direction, the prior art machines would not orient the stretch characteristics of the front and rear or back panels properly. Therefore, a machine is necessary to fabricate diapers from an unwind roll that presents the stretch direction perpendicular to the machine direction.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Provided are methods and apparatus for improving quality and production in web processing operations in a high speed, small footprint environment.

A core forming unit feeds a core to a cutting unit, where a core is wrapped with a core topsheet and backsheet. The core insert is folded and a front wing web and a back wing web are coupled to the folded core. If a pant type diaper is desired, side seams of the front wing web and back wing web are bonded together at side seam regions. Next, portions of the front wing web and back wing web are folded over to create a compact product for packaging and shipment.

The present invention also allows for chips of material to be removed from the ears to provide a diaper with contoured leg openings. In one embodiment, the chips may be removed from the ears before the ears are attached to the chassis web. In an additional embodiment the chips may be removed from the ears after the ears are attached to the chassis web. In an additional embodiment the chips may be removed from the ears and a portion of the chassis web removed after the ears are attached to the chassis web.

The material supply techniques and product layouts disclosed can be used to produce pant-type diapers, brief-type diapers, baby diapers, adult diapers, or any other types of disposable products using web processing machinery.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a schematic of a representative web processing system;

FIG. 2 is a side view of a machine for producing disposable products;

FIG. 3 is a side view of an alternative embodiment of a machine for producing disposable products;

FIG. 4 is a side cross sectional view of a disposable product of the present invention;

FIG. 5 is a plan view of a disposable product of the present invention;

FIG. 6 is a plan view of an alternative embodiment of a disposable product of the present invention produced by the machine shown in FIG. 3;

FIG. 7 is a side view of an alternate embodiment of a machine for producing disposable product;

FIG. 8 is a plan view of an alternative embodiment of a disposable product of the present invention;

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FIG. 9 is a plan view of an alternative embodiment of a disposable product of the present invention.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

Although the disclosure hereof is detailed and exact to enable those skilled in the art to practice the invention, the physical embodiments herein disclosed merely exemplify the invention which may be embodied in other specific structures. While the preferred embodiment has been described, the details may be changed without departing from the invention, which is defined by the claims.

In traditional diaper manufacturing techniques, a stretch laminate is formed by laying down elastic sheets or strands in a machine direction. This laminate is then re-oriented to receive an absorbent core also running and applied in the machine direction. In the present case, a pre-made unidirectional stretch material can be employed (or the stretch laminate is formed upstream) and the direction of stretch is in the cross machine direction during the manufacturing process.

Referring to FIGS. 1 and 2, a schematic representation of the present methods and machinery is shown. First, a core forming procedure takes place at core forming unit 102. A continuous core is cut into individual core portions at core cutter 108, and the cut core is wrapped by placing a topsheet 116 and a backsheet 118 about the cut core. It is noted that the core could remain continuous and cut individually after receiving a wrap such as with topsheet 116 and backsheet 118.

Next, the core is folded by a folder 124 such as a tucker blade. The folded core is introduced into a combining unit where the folded core receives on one side a front wing web 140, which has been pre-cut and applied with adhesive for bonding with the folded core. The folded core receives on the other side a back wing web 130, which has also been pre-cut and applied with adhesive for bonding with the folded core.

The core, front wing and back wing combination is passed to a side seam bonding unit 150, such as an ultrasonic bonding unit, where the front wing and back wing are bonded together at side seam regions. At this point the diaper is fully formed.

For ease of packaging and shipping, portions of the front wing and back wing which extend widthwise outwardly of the folded core can be folded over the folded core, for instance using a canoe folder by folding unit 170. If desired, the product can then be folded in half again for compact packaging by folding unit 180. The product is then passed on at the product exit 190 for further processing as desired.

Referring now to FIG. 2, a side view of a machine 100 for producing disposable products is shown. Core forming unit 102 passes a continuous core 106 to core transfer drum 104, which lays down the continuous core 106 onto a core conveyor. Core conveyor 106 presents the continuous core to core knife 108 for severing the continuous core 106. Severed core portions 110 are passed to an insert station 112 which receives an insert topsheet 116 and an insert backsheet 118 to wrap the core portions 110.

Next, the cores 110 wrapped with topsheet 116 and backsheet 118 are passed to an insert knife 120 to sever the topsheet 116 and backsheet 118 wrap layers. It is noted that opposed to presenting individually cut cores 110 to the station 112, the core 106 could remain continuous and cut individually after receiving a wrap such as with topsheet 116 and backsheet 118 at station 112, and then severed into individual pieces by insert knife 120.

An insert vacuum transfer drum 121 passes the wrapped core 122 to a folding tucker blade or insert bifolding unit 124.

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Folded wrapped core 126 is then passed by conveyors to pair of bonding rolls 134 and 144. It is noted that the folded edge of the folded wrapped core 126 is shown leading, but in a different embodiment, the two free ends of the folded wrapped core 126 could be leading into the bonding rolls 134 and 144. In that type of an embodiment, a rotating drum or turning puck could be used after the folding unit 124 to orient the folded wrapped core 126 with the free ends leading.

Upstream of bonding roll 134 is the front wing supply system. In one embodiment, a pre-made unidirectional stretch material 130 is introduced and the direction of stretch is in the cross machine direction during the manufacturing process. In an alternative embodiment (not shown), the machine produced a stretch laminate by known methods and the stretch laminate is introduced like pre-made unidirectional stretch material 130. A vacuum die roll/pitch placer unit 132 acts like a cut slip placement system known in the art. The vacuum die roll/pitch placer unit 132 severs stretch material 130 into individual front panel portions and if desired, can also die cut leg portions of a product. Combining drum 134 carries severed front panel 130a rotationally where front panel 130a receives adhesive applied from adhesive station 136.

Upstream of bonding roll 144 is the rear wing supply system. In one embodiment, a pre-made unidirectional stretch material 140 is introduced and the direction of stretch is in the cross machine direction during the manufacturing process. In an alternative embodiment (not shown), the machine produced a stretch laminate by known methods and the stretch laminate is introduced like pre-made unidirectional stretch material 140. A vacuum die roll/pitch placer unit 142 acts like a cut slip placement system known in the art. The vacuum die roll/pitch placer unit 142 severs stretch material 140 into individual rear panel portions and if desired, can also die cut leg portions of a product. Combining drum 134 carries severed front panel 130a rotationally where rear panel 140a receives adhesive applied from adhesive station 146.

Between bonding rolls 134 and 144, the folded wrapped core 126 is introduced of front panel 130a and rear panel 140a roughly centered in the cross-machine direction. The front panel 130a and rear panel 140a are coupled to the folded wrapped core 126 by the adhesive previously applied to front panel 130a and rear panel 140a.

Next, side seam areas of front panel 130a and rear panel 140a are bonded together by side seam ultrasonic bonding unit 150, although other bonding techniques may be used at this station.

Portions of front panel 130a and rear panel 140a lying outside of the folded wrapped core 126 in the cross-machine direction can be folded at wing folding conveyor 160, which can be a canoe-type folder known in the art. Next, if desired, the completed product can be sent to a final product bi-folder (not shown) to fold the entire product downstream of the wing folder 160, if desired.

Referring now to FIG. 3, a side view of an alternative embodiment of a machine 100 for producing disposable products is shown. In this embodiment, an additional web patch web 148 is introduced to the rear panel web 140 at station 146.

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Patch web 148 can comprise for instance, a stretched waist-band patch which is applied to rear panel web 140 to increase contracting forces in the rear panel web 140 when placed about the waist of a user. Patch web 148 can be a relatively long rectangular patch in the middle of the back panel 140 so as to increase contractive forces at the edge of the panel 140 for better fit.

Referring now to FIG. 4, a side cross sectional view of a disposable product is shown as constructed in the above description. Referring to FIGS. 5 and 6, a plan view of a disposable product of the present invention is shown, with the alternative embodiment shown in FIG. 6 containing patch web 144 as described in reference to the machine shown in FIG. 3. Side seam bond areas 131 are present on the front panel 130, and side seam bond areas 141 are present on the rear panel 140. At these areas, when presented to the ultrasonic bonding unit 150, the side seams 131 and 141 are bonded to form a pant type diaper. Alternate embodiments appear in FIGS. 8 and 9, showing a different arrangement of front and rear panels 130 and 140 respectively, along with different core configurations.

Referring now to FIG. 7, a side view of an alternate embodiment of a machine for producing disposable product is shown. This machine is similar to that shown in FIG. 2 or 3, with the exception that insert vacuum transfer drum 121 passes the wrapped core 122 to a folding tucker blade or insert bifolding unit 124 via conveyors 222 arranged to carry the wrapped core first somewhat vertically then horizontally.

The foregoing is considered as illustrative only of the principles of the invention. Furthermore, since numerous modifications and changes will readily occur to those skilled in the art, it is not desired to limit the invention to the exact construction and operation shown and described. While the preferred embodiment has been described, the details may be changed without departing from the invention, which is defined by the claims.

I claim:

1. A method of forming a disposable product comprising: forming a core; folding said core; creating individual front wing segments from a cross-machine directional stretch front wing web; creating individual rear wing segments from a cross-machine directional stretch rear wing web; coupling one of the front wing segment to said folded core; coupling one of the back wing segment to said folded core; bonding two side seams, one on either side of the core, of said front wing segment to two side seams of said back wing segment.
2. A method according to claim 1, said method further comprising wrapping said core with at least one of a core topsheet and a core backsheet prior to folding said core.
3. A method according to claim 1, said method further comprising folding over at least a portion of said front and back wing segments outboard of said core in a cross machine direction.

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